MADRAS COURIER.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. John Balmain, Acting Assay Master.

Mr. R. E. Milbourne, Cadet of Engineers, to be an Ensign in that Corps.

Mr. W. Low, to be an Ensign of Infantry.

Captain Bagshaw of the Corps of Pioneers to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Letters have been received at this Presidency from Trincomallie, (forwarded from the Indiamen lately arrived,) from our homeward bound March fleet at St. Helena, where they anchored on the 11th of June. They had experienced a severe gale off the Cape, which lasted 10 days. We are informed that two casualties had occurred by death during the passage, the one Lieut. Colonel Darley, and the other the youngest Son of Mrs. Charlton. The remainder of the passengers were, we understand, all well. There was much scarcity of provisions at St. Helena, and consequently every article bore an extravagant price. The Ships were to sail for England 18th June.

Private letters from Bombay state that intelligence had been received from Bussorah mentioning that an insurrection had broken out amongst the French Conscripts on the Banks of the Rhine, and that Bonaparte had been assassinated. Much credit was not attached to the account at Bombay, but this was natural, as they were still unacquainted with the intelligence from Spain, and its probable consequences. We consider the account as entitled to some credit from the circumstance of an insurrection amongst the conscripts being mentioned in the English papers lately received: and also from another fact in the letters from Bussorah, namely, that Sir Harfurd Jones had been invited to the Persian Court, and that the Frenchmen there had taken, or were about to take, their leave of Persia. It is not improbable that they might know the fact, and therefore hasten their departure. Our readers, however, will judge for themselves; we merely give the report as we have heard it.

Prior to the departure of the Atlantic from Madeira, a Schooner arrived at that port from Gibraltar, with intelligence that the Spanish Patriots under General Cuesta had driven Joseph Bonaparte and the French troops from Madrid.

General Beresford had sailed from Madeira with 1100 men to join our Army in Portugal, where, and in Spain, there were upwards of 60,000 British Troops.

Major General Meade arrived at Madeira as successor to General Beresford, in the command of the Army, prior to the departure of the Atlantic.

Mr. King, it was generally understood, would be elected President of the United States of America.

The fleet for this Country was not expected to leave England before the middle of Sept.

By the Treaty between England and Spain, the Ports in South America are thrown open; in consequence, many ships were fitting out for that quarter, and Commerce had so much revived from its temporary shock in the Mother Country, that Stocks had experienced a fall, between the 21st of July, and 8th of August, from 70⅝ to 66½, by reason of the large sums continually selling out, for the purpose of being employed in foreign speculations.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday Evening the Members of the GRAND LODGE and LODGE OF PERFECT UNANIMITY gave a splendid Ball and Supper, to which all the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency were invited.

The Theatre was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Festooned Curtains of a pink colour were suspended from each side of the windows, and a pink and white drapery was hung, in festoons, round the whole of the Theatre. On either side of the Stage pillars had been erected, covered with white, and surrounded with artificial flowers. Over each of the Stage doors was a well-executed transparency, of a female figure, representing on the one side RHETORIC, on the other GEOMETRY. These were the size of life. The Gallery was closed in on either side, leaving a large square opening in the center to give the spectators a view of another transparency, of considerable magnitude, on which appeared various masonic emblems, of the meaning of which we are ignorant. The entrance was at the Theatre door and the coup d'œil on coming in was extremely picturesque. The Company was exceedingly numerous. The Ladies were very elegantly attired; their dresses generally being of pale blue, in compliment to the occasion, with a garter of ribbon of the same colour thrown over one shoulder and coming under the arm of the opposite side. Such of the Gentlemen as were Masons wore the medals and devices of their respective ranks.

About half past nine the Company began to assemble, and about ten the arrival of the Honorable the GOVERNOR and Lady BARLOW was announced by the Band striking up GOD SAVE THE KING. They were conducted to the upper end of the room by the GRAND MASTER and SUPERIOR OFFICERS of the Lodge, and SIR GEORGE BARLOW was seated under a Canopy, in a Chair covered with Blue Sattin. Soon afterwards the Theatre was divided at the Stage doors, by drawing a green line across, and two setts of dancers above, and below the cord, commenced their lively operations. The dancing was conducted with great spirit until one o'Clock, at which hour supper was announced. To this end tables had been laid in all the side rooms which are beyond the Theatre, round that which is usually the ball-room, and in which card tables were placed during the evening. The Supper was excellent, the wines of the first order, with a profusion of ices. During this part of the Entertainment the following toasts were drank to their appropriate tunes.

The King and the Craft.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Prince of Wales, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Lodges working under him.
The Navy and Army.
The East India Company.
The Governments of India.
The fair Sisters who have honored us with their Company this Evening.

This latter toast was drank amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits.

The company now returned to the Ball room where dancing was resumed and kept up with unabated ardour till past four o'clock in the Morning—The Ladies now retired, but a number of festive souls remained, and partook of a second supper, at which several excellent Songs were sung, where mirth and good fellowship presided, and from which the parties reluctantly separated at a late hour in the morning.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 29th December, L. G. Ford, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Eliza Glasspoole.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th December, the Lady of Major General Fuller, of a Daughter.

At Connatore, on the Inst. 6th the Lady of Cornet J. I. O'Reily of the 3d Regiment Cavalry of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATH.

On the 30th December, Henry Brown, Esq. Commercial Resident at Ramnad—A man of the most upright and unimpeachable character. He lived universally beloved and respected and his loss is deeply lamented by his family and regretted by his numerous friends.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 17th Dec. the Reverend William Eales, Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William, to Miss Catharine Raban.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 22d Dec. the Lady of Patrick Maitland, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday evening last, the Lady of John Lumsden, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th December, the Honorable Mrs. Brooks, of a Daughter.

Lately at Futty Ghur, the Lady of Capt. Hetzler, of Artillery, of a Son.

At Kuckerettee, Bundelkund, on the 5th Dec. the Lady of Captain A. T. Watson, of a Son.

At Terrowah, on the 29th November, the Lady of Capt. Wm. Lamb, 1st Batt. 26th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Delhi, on the 30th of November, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Browne, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 17th Dec. Mr. William Smith, late Merchant of Cawnpore, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his friends and acquaintance.

At Banda, on the 19th October, Lieut. Maddock, 1st Bat. 26th Regiment.

At Kuckerettee, on the 30th October, Lieut. T. T. Murphy, 1st Bat. 26th Regiment, Native Infantry.

On the 24th Dec. Mrs. Jane Lucy Kiernander.

BOMBAY DEATH.

On the 17th Dec. after a few day's illness, Mr. Joseph Lonsdale, formerly a Purser in the Hon'ble Company's service.

CEYLON DEATH.

On the 17th Dec. John Fredrik Conradi Esq. aged 59 Years, formerly in the Service of the Hon'ble Dutch East India Company of this Place, leaving a Widow & Eleven Children to lament his loss.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
Jan. 4	77	79½	79½	77	....
5	77	80	80	77	....
6	78	80	80	77½	....
7	77	79	79½	77½	Slight Showers........
8	77	79	79	76	Rain in the Night....
9	78	79½	79½	77	....
10	77	79	79	77	....

Arrivals.—Lieut. Colonel Martin, Captain Wade. Royal Engineers. Lieutenant J. Spankee, M. E. Reg. Lieut. Lawless, do. do. Lieut. G. Isaacke, 2d Bat. 8th Reg. Lieut. Vernon, Ensign C. Snell, 1st Bat 15th Reg. Ensign C. Lord, 2d Bat. 11th Reg. Ensign H. Mathews, 1st Bat. 19th Reg. Lieut. T. Fraser, Engineers. Cornet J. King, Mr. Surgeon Pritchard, Merchants F. W. Stewart, J. Burden, and Mr. T. C, Faure.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel A. M'Caully, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment,—Lieutenant John Stuart, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment

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CALCUTTA,—DECEMBER 24, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,—DECEMBER 5. 1808.

Honorable Edward Gardner, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

December 19, 1808.

Mr. Charles Bayley, to officiate as Commercial Resident at Santipore.

On Thursday morning arrived off Calcutta, the brig Mary, Captain N. Young, from Penang, the 24th of October, Junk Ceylon, the 18th ultimo, and subsequently touched at Diamond Island; off which, she lost all her anchors, which obliged her to quit the Island, on the 28th ultimo

At that date, two of His Majesty's vessels which went to Diamond Island, to look after the poor sufferers, who were left on the wreck of the Travers, remained off the Island; we are sorry to hear that they had not met with any of the objects of their search.

The brig Britannia, Captain Court, from Penang, who arrived at Calcutta, on Monday last, touched at Diamond Island, and saw some of the masts, yards, &c. of the Travers, hanging upon the rocks.

H. M. brig Procris, came up to Diamond harbour on Thursday, from a cruise.

The H. C. Ships Lady Jane Dundas, Jane Duchess of Gordon, and William Pitt, under convoy, were expected to leave Saugur yesterday.

The Maria, Captain Pringle, from Bengal, arrived at Bombay on the 1st current.

Passengers per Georgiana Packet,—Capt. Leigh Mrs. Taylor,—Mr. George Stewart Lee, and Mr. Whiterow.

Passengers proceeding to Europe and Madras, in addition to those, enumerated in our last Star.

Per WILLIAM PITT.—*To Europe*:—Mrs. Fendall,—J. Fendall, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service;—Lieutenant Charles Dudington, of H. M. 17th Regiment of Foot; and Master Henry Fendall.

PER LADY JANE DUNDAS.—*To Madras*:—Lieutenant Thomas Moss, of H. M. 80th Regiment.

To Europe:—Masters Alexander and George Wallace Wilson.

By the arrival of the Master of the Company's Agent Vessel, from Cuttack, we learn that on the 8th instant, the Neelgur Hills bearing W. by N. he saw a large Frigate, painted black, with white moulding. The Frigate, had a Brig, (which he observed had no figure head,) in company, and fired a shot at him, which passed quite close to him. On being fired at, he ran into 9 feet water,—the Frigate and Brig anchored in about four fathom.

The above information was immediately communicated to the Commander of His Majesty's ship *Modeste*.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT,

FRIDAY, THE 23, DECEMBER, 1808.

This-day, a Court of Vice Admiralty was held, pursuant to adjournment, before the Honorable Sir Henry Russel, Commissary.

The question that came before the Court was, whether the Danish ship *Holstein* (formerly the Warren Hastings,) was a Droit of Admiralty, or a prize to the captors.

Council having been heard at great length for the Crown and the Captors, Messrs. Lewin and Fergusson addressed the Court in behalf of the original Owners of the *Holstein*, on the grounds, that the proof of legal condemnation at the Isle of France was wanting. This was overruled, on the grounds, that it was not the business of the purchaser of the *Holstein* to prove that a *bona fide* sale had been made; but, that it rested with the claimants to shew that such sale had never taken place.

The pleadings being closed, His Lordship observed, he saw nothing in the case before the Court to induce him to postpone judgment—when his Lordship pronounced the *Holstein* lawful prize, de *Jure Corona*, to the Captors.

BOMBAY,—DECEMBER 28th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday, the 24th, the Bobbery Hunt met at the race stand, at 2 o'clock, to celebrate the return of Nicholas Hanky Smith, the father of the hunt; where a jackall was unkenneled, which, however, unfortunately shewed but little diversion, and was soon run down.

A large and beautiful stag, of the sambo or elk breed was afterwards turned off, who after some little hallooing and cracking of whips, went away in gallant style; taking across the batree fields towards Phipps's oart, but having been too much pressed by some of the younger sportsmen, crossed the race ground, and from thence to the new road across the flats, when he turned to the right, and made for Herman's oart, flying the well known wall that surrounded it in superior style.

Here he alarmed a convivial party of Parsees who were regaling themselves, and notwithstanding the length of the chase, and the formidiable array before him, the undaunted animal, in the most sporting manner cleared their table without breaking a single glass, charged the opposite wall in equally gallent style, and took towards Randal's lodge gardens.

Being now again hard pressed, he took shelter in a hut, to the great annoyance of an old woman, its solitary inhabitant, who made her exit through the roof in an instant, and shewed her agility in a manner quite disproportioned to her years.

He was soon, however, dislodged from this retreat, and went away towards the breach; but being headed turned to the left, leaped a garden wall of six feet, and faced Malabar Hill, where he was taken unhurt, after shewing excellent sport, and blowing some of the best horses in the field.

The diversion of the day did not end here. Those unacquainted with the sport may smile; yet those who have experienced the capital runs afforded by a pariah dog, and have had an opportunity of drawing a comparison between them and the more regular sports of the field, will not disdain to be told, that the party rode down two of those fleet and subtle animals, after shewing more diversion, and good running than is generally experienced in the higher styles of hunting in this country.

The party then repaired to non Parell and the pleasures of the day were crowned by a social dinner where the affectionate welcome with which the father of the hunt was received after so long an absence was liberally displayed; and a general sentiment of honest hilarity mingled itself with the effusions of friendship, loyalty, and patriotism.

On such an occasion our King and our Country were not forgotton—The father of the hunt and success to him wherever he goes was drunk with enthusiasm. And with a presentiment which the talents and temper of the gallant General may well justify the health of General Malcolm and success to the Persian embassy.

Extract from the Log of the Honourable Company's Cruizer Benares commanded by Captain Jacob Maughan.

On the 5th of November at Sun Rise off Cape Bombarrack, saw a square rigged vessel under the land, courses down, bearing N. E. standin off shore, with her starboard tacks on boar, the wind being light from the Northward; at

same; a little before 2 P. M. the Wasp, being to windward of us, fired a shot to bring her to, but she paid no attention to it; soon after she fired another, which he returned, still under Arab colours and edged away towards us, she fired several shot, under Arab colours, then hauled upon a wind, hauled up his courses, and gave us a broad side under French colours; seeing the great superiority, he had over us, in sailing, he kept at such a distance, that his guns would well reach us, but not near enough for our Carronades, to be of any service to us. The Wasp from sailing so much better than the Benares, got nearer the Privateer than we, and Lieut. Salter, kept up a very brisk fire from his Bow Chase guns, and I was in great hopes he would have carried away some of his masts, as several of his shot struck her. She kept engaging us in this manner, from 2 P. M. until $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M. (we making short tack occasionally to get nearer to him, firing our long guns, whenever they would bear on him) when finding our carronades began to reach him, he made all sail from us keeping free to the Leeward, just before sun set, he hauled close upon a wind again, to the W. S. W. the wind being very light from the N. W. and 9 A. M. saw her hull and made her out to be a Grab Snow, hoisted our colours; some time after, she hoisted Arab colours, and edged away towards us; at noon latitude by observation 25. 50. N. Bombarrack Rock E. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. off the Persian Shore about 5 leagues the stranger nearly in our wake bearing north about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles coming up with us.

December 1st, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past noon, she got in our wake; she then set royals and studding sails and stood directly after us this I thought very suspicious: at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 P. M. hailed the Wasp, and we both hauled on a wind to see what she was, soon after she down studding sails, and did the made use of his sweeps. During the Night, had variable light airs, and calms at day light, found he had got about 3 miles to windward of us, he bearing then W. From day light until noon nothing but light airs and calms, he sweeping fast from us to the Northward, we using every exertion as well as the Wasp, to get up with him, by sweeping &c. At noon lat. observation 25. 40. N. the Privateer half hull down, bearing N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. still sweeping fast from us to the Northward.

December 2d, at 4 P. M. the Privateer just hull down from the deck, a breeze now springing up from the N. E. quarter, he hauled upon a wind to eastward, at sun set he bore N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. completely hull down from the deck still standing to the eastward, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 P. M. it coming on hazy, we lost sight of him. We continued to stand on to the eastward, untill Midnight, when we tacked close in shore between Cape Bombarrack and Bombarrack Rock; the Rock bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and worked during the remainder of the night up the Gulph, with a fresh breeze from the northward; at day-light had the mortification to find he was not in sight from the mast head, so that he must have crossed us, between 8 P. M. and when we tacked at midnight, (it being then very hazy) and made all sail out of the Gulph, for it was impossible for him to have got out of sight of us to windward before day-light: We then stood close in shore, again between Cape Bombarrack and Bombarrack Rock, thinking he might have anchored under the land during the night; at 10 A. M. being close in shore and seeing nothing, we shap'd our course for Muscat, it then blowing a pleasant breeze from the N. W. at noon lat. obsn. 25 41 N, Bombarrack Rock N. b. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance about 7 miles. Every exertion was used during the whole of the chase by the Wasp and ourselves to come up with him, by sweeping, trimming, &c. but his superior sailing and sweeping prevented us; he must have received some damage, as several of our shot as well as the Wasp, struck him. Altho' we have not been so fortunate as to capture him I think we have driven him out of the Gulph; I have no doubt, he took us, for a merchant ship, under convoy of the Wasp which made him stand down so bold to us, at first

I am sorry to inform you, we received a shot (I think a 12 pounder) thro' the center of our foremast about half way from the deck, to the cat harpins, which took a large piece out of the starboard side of the mast; it is so badly wounded, that had a fresh breeze, sprung up, before we got it fished, we should have lost it. This is the only damage of consequence, we have received, several shot struck our hull, two lodged in our side, just below the larboard fore chains three shot thro' the fore sail, and one of the fore shrouds shot away, but I am happy to inform you, no person was hurt, on board either vessel; the Wasp, got one shot in her hull, one thro' her main sail, and one of her top gallant shrouds carried away.

On the 5th of December at half past 3 P. M. anchored in Muscat cove, found they had no accounts of the Privateer, so he must have just arrived in the Gulph.

The Privateer is a Grab Snow, carrying six guns of a side, all bridle ports, with doors; has a Poop, with a high ornamented stern and quarter Galleries, with a boat over the stern and low forward; has a short bowsprit, and Jibboom, with a sprit sail yard, painted a broad yellow streak, with a sheer, and very high quarters for her people; very square yards, and very short poles, to her top gallant masts; she has two Jibs bent, one always stowed on the boom, also a try sail, and driver bent, most of her sails, appeared to have been enlarged, as the leaches and fort of them, were of a much darker coloured canvas; has white top cloths, carries royal studding sails, appears to be very well manned, had her tops full of men, and hoists Arab colours, most of her guns, long ones, either 12 or 9 pounders.

CEYLON,—December 21, 1808.

The Honorable Company's Ships Lord Castlereagh, Lord Keith and Europe, with His Majesty's 89th Regiment on board, under the Command of Major Hilliard arrived at Trincomale on the 10th Instant.

Columbo.] Arrived, December 16, Brig John Prince, Captain A. Silvester, from Galle.—Brig Fattel Khire, Captain O. W. Fermie, from Bombay.—do 17, Brig Ariel, Captain J. Dickson, from a cruize.—Sloop Cader Bux, Tindal Packier Mohamed, from Galle.

LONDON,—July 22.

Gottenburgh, July 8.

According to private letters from Stockholm, received by the post of to-day, the King is gone to Finland, for the purpose of having a meeting with the Emperor Alexander. It is stated in these letters that the reason of the successes of the Swedes against the Russians in Finland has been that considerable numbers of the latter have been ordered to march into Russian Poland, which Country it is rumoured Bonaparte has demanded; and those letters go so far as to say, that the meeting of Alexander and Gustavus has for its object the forming a new Coalition against France, to which Austria will join all her force. These reports we fear, are at least premature, if not entirely unfounded.—On Tuesday morning last his Britannic Majesty's ship *Victory*, Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, sailed for the Sound.

July 11.—The reports of Austria preparing for war, and of the meeting between the King of Sweden and the Emperor Alexander, continues to prevail.—Two English and two Swedish Messengers go by this packet.

"Dublin, July 16.

"Our Militia regiments are possessed with the ardour of the times so fully, that we understand, many of them have pressed for permission to serve upon some the Expeditions. The North Cork Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel Moore Hodder, an Officer of exemplary ability and merit, has, we know, to a man demanded to be sent upon service, and *especially to Spain*, and have addressed his Majesty to that effect. The Yeomanry too are fired with the love of Military exploit. Several Corps have come forward and offered to serve in Spain—others have volunteered military duty at home in order to allow a larger embarkation of the army if it should be thought expedient—in short every existing sentiment in the great body of the public, indicates that nobleness and generosity of spirit which one gallant and high-minded people always entertain for another."

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall July 14, 1808.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, to acquaint you, that in consequence of a recommendation from their Lordships, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, to give instructions to the Admirals commanding on the Jamaica and Leeward Islands stations, and to Sir Sidney Smith commanding at the Brazils, to use every means in their power as well by stationing cruizers, as by the appointment of convoys, for the protection of British and Spanish vessels, employed in the Trade carried on between the British free ports in the West Indies, and the Spanish Colonies in that part of the world, against the attacks of French privateers; that I am to request you will communicate this information to the Merchants concerned in the Trade above-mentioned.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) STEPH. COTTRELL.

In order to complete the 2d battalions of those regiments in Ireland that are deficient of men, an immediate volunteering from the Irish Militia is, to take place. This measure will add at least six thousand men to our regular forces.

Moorish State Paper relative to Spain.

A PROCLAMATION.

Courage to the Christians, & to shew that we know all.

Unfortunate Christian.—Ala*. shews his approbation of you in several ways. You were first oppressed by a Tyrant†, avaricious of money, who robbed my Cousin Charles of his treasures, and you of your blood. He fell, and you acted very wrong not to treat him with Zarra Zarra, which is as much as to say, *not to cut off his head*. Why did you not do so? Because you were asleep. Since that time you have met with another tyrant, ambitious of kingdoms, and he deprived my Cousin Charles of his Throne, including in the privation all his race, in order to keep the possession to himself and to come before much lapse of time, to deprive me also of my Throne. Arouse, Christians! Ah, French Dog, why did you give opium to the Christians, to get possession of the principal persons, and to effect your entry without exciting apprehension? Why did you not enter sword in hand, that your objects may be seen, and the Christians may treat you with Zarra Zarra?

Christians, you have lost time! Desert this tyrant, as you regard yourselves. Let Seville be loyal, brave, and firm in doing justice! Christians! attack these dogs, and defend the Kingdom for the Son of my Cousin; and let that *turr'sh nation* be abhorred for ever. Courage, brave Christians! attack them, and let Ala the Great assist you, I entreat you to defend your kingdom, for my Cousin, and for the Englishmen likewise. Let all nations see this, in order that they may know who the French Dog is, that they may rise against him. Sleep no more, Christians! Noble Junta of Seville, do strict and severe justice on every traitor towards the Son of my Cousin, and may Ala reward you.

Tetaun, *June* 10, 1808. ALI MAHOMET.

* God † The Prince of Peace.

Proclamation of the Magistrate, representing the People of Oporto.

TERMED THE JUDGE OF THE PEOPLE

People of Porto, noble Subjects of an inimitable Prince, and brave Restorers of his legitimate Rights—On the 4th inst. (July), you elected me (by the votes of the Representatives of the Corporations) Representative Magistrate of the People of this noble and august city. After accusing you of a misplaced election, and imploring Heaven to assist me in the faithful discharge of my duty, I crave your intention to what I am going to say.

You, on the 18th of June, performed a deed, which, when inserted in the history of our country, will, perhaps, stimulate jealousy among the ashes of those heroes who have bled for it, you have performed a miracle, permit me the expression, for to die is but natural, and the act of bringing to resurrection is an attribute of Supreme Divinity, and the name of our august and amiable Prince having been destroyed by the treachery of a Tyrant, who substituted his own name, ordering before our eyes, the commission of the most sacriligious and most horrid of all atrocious crimes, I mean the demolition of the Sacred Painting, which brings to our memory the five fountains which issued on the heights of Mount Calvary, to cleanse and wash the sins of the world, I mean the five wounds of our Redeemer, offered on the plains of Ourique to our first King as emblems of honour, to be blazoned on the standards, you brought every thing to resurrection on the said day of the 18th, as on this very day the name of our Sovereign appears mounted high over the name of Napoleon, picturing to our imigination a true representation of the Archangel St. Michael, and on this same day, ever memorable, from all parts rise instantaneously the Arms of the Royal House of Braganza, displaying greater brilliancy than those thousand shields, wheih are suspended from the Tower of David? But what do I say, a miracle! My thoughts have misled me, the name of our august Sovereign never died among us, it always attained its life, though sacredly preserved in our bosoms, where our hearts paid and devoted to him the most humble adorations, and if by an intrusive and treacherous exaction we rendered any vassalage to that Monster of Iniquities, to that man called Emperor of the French, it was the effect only of a refined hypocrisy. Have we not brought to resurrection the Army of Braganza, which, although they were demolished in the edifices, always existed untouched in the Image of Jesus Christ, painted with his most precious blood? Yes, what we have done with the permission of heaven, has been the natural result of the Portugeuse bravery and valour solely confined by the orders given to us, by our august Sovereign on the eve of his departure—not entirely conscious of the perfidy of the Tyrant, we know the treachery of Bonaparte, masked under the cloaks of friendship, we know him to be the Chief of the numerous Banditti spread over Europe, we know finally that he was an individual, without faith, belief, or religion, and this prompted us to see the opportunity approaching, when we might teach that Villain what is Portugeuse valour, inherited from those who subdued great part of the Universe, displaying their standard on almost the last barriers of the World, and this made us on the glorious 18th, declare our independence, and proclaim in loud voices, which reached Heaven, the august name of our D. John VI. Prince Regent of Portugal, it was on this account I saw ye, loved countrymen, like men converted into wild beasts, running towards the plain of St. Ovid, there to wait for the enemy, resembling hungry wolves who run towards lambs. Your hunger is not satiated, your rage increases, and you protest you'll feed on the blood of that portion of Frenchmen who infest august Lisbon, finally, nobody can repress you! Ah! what heroic traits of valour glow in the hearts of the Portonians, and what admirable examples of fidelity will they not leave to posterity! continue then, my beloved countrymen, let the consummation of the glory of Porto be perfect. But hear me for a while, don't allow that glory to be tarnished or diminished by any action that your overleaping rage may dictate to you without reflection;—honour, let honour be our guide, let us not do any thing which may displease the Supreme Council which govern us, reflect that it was composed of men as wise as they are virtuous, and who toil by day and night to support the brilliancy of our glory: yes, Government is the first to lose its life for the country, and who as readily will make every traitor suffer, but order is necessary in every arrangement, let us, therefore, consult Government, let us obey their directions. Government represents the Prince, and who does not obey, offends the Prince, if we act against their orders we destroy our own work, & if we be praising the Prince at one time, and offending him at another. See that justice is a part of God, and who offends justice, offends God, and then greater evils will befal us, than those caused by the Tyrant.

I shall not treat you as your Judge in the plenitude of authority, but as your friend, and the protector of your welfare, I therefore request you will lay before me all your pretensions, which, if they exceed the limits of my jurisdiction, I shall offer them to the consideration of the Supreme Government, that it may resolve on your behalf. Let us not be despotic, for we offend Heaven, and it endangers the harmony which should subsist among us, let us make our enemy bite himself with envy, to see that at the same time, that we are brave warriors, we love one another with reciprocity. Let no tumults or discordant voices be heard among us, but only the repeated, cordial, and harmonious clamours of, Long live the Prince our Lord, and Long live his Faithful Subjects.

(Signed) JOAO DE ALMEIDA REBOER.

THE EXPEDITION.

The following is an exact return and arrangement of the forces, destined for Spain and Portugal, including the expeditions already sailed under Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Major General Spencer:—

Commander in Chief not yet known.

Second in Command Lieut. General Sir H. Burrard.

FIRST DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieut. General Hon. John Hope

2d Foot..........	700	Brig. General Acland.	
4th.... 1st Bat.	978		
88th.... 1st ditto,	1000		
	2678		
76t Foot, 1st Bat.	1000	Major General Ferguson.	
91st.... 1st ditto	940		
92d .... 1st ditto	940		
	2880—		
			5555

SECOND DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieut. General Lord Paget.

6th Foot, 1st Bat...	900	Major General Spencer.	
29th...............	800		
32d................	900		
	2600		
5th.... 1st Bat...	1000	Brig. General Nightingale.	
30th.... 1st ditto..	950		
82d.... 1st ditto..	950		
	2900—		
			5500

THIRD DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieutenant General Frazer.

9th Foot, 1st Bat...	900	Major General Hill.	
Ditto.... 2d ditto..	950		
40th	990		
	2840		
26th.... 1st Bat.....	900	Brig. General Fane.	
45th..............	950		
97sh..............	790		
	2600—		
			5440

FOURTH DIVISION.

Commanded by Lieut. General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

20th Foot 1st Bat,..	600	Brig. General Crawford.	
38th.... 1st ditto..	980		
71st.... 1st ditto..	950		
	2530		
4th Bat. of the Light Infantry of the German Legion,	2800	Maj. Gen. Murray	
			5330

RESERVE.

Commanded by Lieutenant General Sir John Moore.

18th Light Dragoons....................	640		
3d German Legion Light Dragoons........	563—1203		
52d Foot 2d Bat.....	955	Brig. General Anstruther.	
Ditto.... 1st ditto..	820		
95th.............	900		
	2675		
43d Foot 2d Bat,....	800	Brig. General R. Stuart.	
60th....5th ditto..	940		
2 Ger. Lt. Inf. Bat.	1800		
	3540—		
			7418,

Recapitulation.

1st Division....................	5558
2d	5500
3d	5440
4th	5330
Reserve,........................	7416
Total	29,216

The Artillery, Royal Waggon Train, &c. are not included in the above statement,

In addition to this a second expedition is already planned, to consist of 8000 Cavalry and 15,000 in Infantry. Among the latter are those matchless body of men, the first and second Brigade of guards, at Deal and Chatham, amounting to near 5000 rank and file.

The Expedition at Spithead only waits for a fair wind to put to sea.—An order was issued yesterday at noon, for the transports to drop down to St. Helen's.

Lord William Bentinck goes out in the fleet, as we understand, in a diplomatic character.—The 5000 troops which embarked at Ramsgate, and were expected to join the Expedition at Spithead, have proceeded, it is said, to the place of rendezvous, under convoy of the *St. Albans*.

Russia is said to have finally determined to withdraw her army from Finland.

Government, it is said, has authorised the gallant Sir Samuel Achmuty to raise a Legion the service of the Spanish Patriots; a more judicious selection could not have been made.

The Rosshire Regiment of Militia, quartered at Norman-cross, on Saturday made an offer of their services to assist the efforts of the Spanish Patriots, and accompanied their offer with three cheers.

The Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner yesterday, in honor of the deputies from the various provinces of Spain, who have arrived in this country. The names of these honorable persons and of the rest of the company, are as follows:—

Viscompte Matarosa, Don Andres de la Vega, Don Augustin de Arguellas, Gen. Don Adrian Jacome, Admiral Don Juan Ruoz Apodaca, Lient Don Lozerenxo Noviega, Lieut. Don Rafael Lobo, Don Francisco Sangro, and Don Andrian Jacome.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge.

His Excellancy Chevalier De Souza Coutinho (the Portuguese Ambassador.)

Lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave.

Right Hon. G. Canning, Right Hon. S. Perceval, Right Hon. J. H. Frere, and the Hon. C. Bagot.

Messrs. Hammond, Merry, Duff, B. Frere, Firmin de Taster, W. Gordon and Quin.

Capt. Keate, Mr. Sheriff Smith, the Recorder, and several of the Aldermen, &c.

Lord Mulgrave gives a drand dinner on Thursday at his residence at the Admiralty, to Don Francisco Sangro, General Jacome, Admiral Apodaca, Viscount Materosa, Bon Andrea de la Vega, Don Adrian Jacomel, Don Zorengo Morzega, the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden, Lords Hawkesbury, Castlereagh, and Palmerstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Bickerton, and Sir G. Smith, Mr. Canning, Mr. Frere, &c.

Another expedition will shortly sail from Cork. The 1st battalion of the 26th, or Cameronians; the 2d battalion of the 14th, the 3d battalion of the Royals, and the 3d battalion of the 27th, with some troops of Cavalry, in Ireland, have received their route for that city, in order to embark for foreign service, and the transports for their reception are daily expected there.

Sir Thomas Dyer arrived in town yesterday evening, and immediately had a conference with his Majesty's Ministers.—He had an astonishingly quick passage from the coast of Spain.

There has been no second battle between Cuesta and the French: nothing beyond affairs of out-posts. Sir Thomas says, he was present in the memorable battle of Cuesta, and he speaks with the highest applause of the impetuosity of the Spanish attack. Though undisciplined and irregular, their fury was irresistible. He saw four French regiments literally bowed down; but at the same time the fire of the French, their order, and quickness, were most effectual, and the havock was dreadful.

The Portuguese Envoys who have been some time expected, have at length arrived by the Plover. The one is M. Ferraõ, whom we mentioned some time since, and the other the Viscount Balsamao, the son of Chevalier Pinto, who was so long the Portuguese Ambassador in this country.

A whole company of the Portuguese cavalry from Lisbon deserted, and are arrived at Coimbra, and brought with them many French officers, who they picked up on the road.

On the 12th of July 350 marines were landed from the Alfred at Figueira, the place where it is supposed Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition has disembarked.

The refractory spirit among the Conscripts on the Right Bank of the Rhine is not yet subdued. Several skirmishes between them and the French troops have lately taken place.

THE COURIER, July 23.

"Alicant, June 16.

"Since my last letter, the insurrection in Spain has been *en masse* in every corner. The only places now in the possession of the French are, Madrid and Barcelona; but the communication between those cities and France has been cut off; and a division, consisting of 15,000 men, sent from Madrid to Seville, has been destroyed during its march, which has had a surprising effect on the public mind.

"Each province raises its own army, and appoints its own rendezvous. In Almanza no sewer tham 160,000 men are, to a considerable degree, organized, and a large portion of them is sent into Catalonia.

"The regular Spanish army to a man is decidedly against the French cause, and is uniformly employed in heading, incorporating, and disciplining their countrymen.

"In the city of Valentia, the populace have massacred all the French prisoners, to the number of 300, and it is feared, that 100 in jail here, will share the same fate.

"Our French Consul is the common jail, having no means of communication with his countrymen."

CADIZ, JULY 7.

[*Extract of a Letter.*]

"The news we daily receive here is of the most favourable description. From the French frontier to Saragossa more than 17,000 Frenchmen have perished. At Saragossa upwards of 12,000 were killed by the sword, and those which were saved from the fury of our troops, effected it only by flinging themselves into the river Ebro.

"It is impossible that a single man of Dupont's army can escape, although that General has not yet surrendered. A reinforcement of 5000 men, which were on their march to join him, have been beaten, and compelled to return to Madrid, from whence they began the march. They lost one hundred and sixty waggons laden with ammunition, and had upwards of one thousand men taken prisoners. From one moment to another we expect to hear of Dupont's unconditional surrender; for, although he has entrenched himself in Audujar, yet we know he is in the greatest distress for provisions, and cannot hold out long; nor can his army, which it is generally believed does not exceed 7,000 men, effect any thing against that by which he is surrounded.

He has already offered to capitulate, on being allowed to return to France, with the liberty of taking with him four covered waggons.

"My next will certainly convey to you the news of this army being completely in our power.

"Nothing can exceed the valour, discipline, and good order of the troops under Castanos;—every regiment of whose army vies with and emulates each other in volunteering for every sort of hazardous service.

"The French are beaten in every direction: General Moncey, who was sent against Volencia with 15,000 men has been defeated, himself killed in the action, and we are assured, that scarcely any of this army have escaped.

"Another body of the French have been destroyed in Valdepenas, and about 3000 more at Valladolid, which city they have attempted to pillage.

"The official news of the compleat destruction of the French at Saragossa by General Palafox has been received here.

"General Cuesta was on his march to Madrid, where it was believed there were not more than 4000 French troops.

"We have been some what surprised to read in the Madrid Gazette, of the 1st July instant, (which has hitherto been considered an Official Journal,) an account of Dupont's army having taken Cordova, Carmona, Utrera, Sherrys, and Port St. Marys, and that conjointly with the French fleet, he was bombarding Cadiz, and that he had summoned the place, threatening an immediate assault, if not surrendered. Was there ever such a base and infamous expedient resorted to, to impose and keep in the dark that part of Lpain, which is still under the dominion of France, or the world in general."

The following is an extract of another private letter, of the same date, received yesterday:—

"The occurrences in this kingdom are extremely encouraging, and we shortly expect to hear of the entrance of our troops into Madrid. It is confidently believed, that General Moncey, with 12,000 men, has been completely defeated in Valencia, and the General himself killed. In Saragossa and Valladolid they have also lost a great number of men. In La Mancha and Catalonia similar successes have happened; and Dupont's army must soon surrender, unless they prefer to be put to the sword."

"MALAGA, JUNE 22.—(*Extract of a Letter*)

"The French Consul, and all the French inhabitants of this city, were, on the 4th instant, shut up in the Moorish Castle Gibralforo, with a view to save themselves from the impending fury of the populace, and until the 20th, no disorder of any kind was committed, but on that day, the people having obtained intelligence that a warehouse, rented by the French Consul in the suburbs, contained a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, (which in fact, were taken from the English so long ago as the year 1800,) they, conceiving that this was a depot secretly collected to await the arrival of the French, proceeded in a considerable body, and in defiance of the attempts of the Deput Governor to undeceive them, demanded the French Consul; the Guards resisted, but the people broke through them and entered the castle, from whence they drew forth their victim, and instantly stabbed him, and dissected his body as that of a traitor. After parading the city they returned again to the house of the French Consul, which the proceeded in the first place to strip of every thing moveable, and then set fire to it; and whilst it was burning furiously, the mob threw into the flames all that remained of the body of the French Consul. This scene being concluded, the people returned again to the Castle of Gibralforo, from whence they drew forth a French Merchant, who they instantly destroyed, in nearly the same manner as the Consul, and consigned his remains to the same flames. The warehouse was afterwards broke open, and the whole contents destroyed.

"These scenes took place, in defiance of the interference of the Town. An expedient was at length resorted to, which produced the desired effect. The Dean and Chapter met, and agreed on the instant formation of a religious procession, for the purpose of exhorting the mob to return to their homes. This was accomplished, and produced the effect desired; and in the evening of the same day, before sun set, peace was completely restored.

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

"The French have been guilty of the most inhuman cruelties and excesses in Spain, particularly at Cordova, where every house was ransacked for three days. Even the churches were plundered, and converted in stables. Many of the inhabitants were murdered at Cordova, in attempting to protect their wives and daughters against the brutal violence of the soldiery. The hatred of the Spaniards in return amounts to almost a frenzy; their officers can seldom save a single French prisoner alive. All the plunder collected by Murat in Madrid, and by Junot in Portugal, has been intercepted by the Spaniards at Navarre, and the French cut to pieces who escorted it."

PORTUGAL.

Extract of two Letters Received on the 22d of this Month, by h's Excellency the Portuguese Minister, from Mr, Patrick Farrall, the Portuguese Agent at Gibraltar:

"Gibraltar, *June* 30.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the 16th of this month the whole kingdom of Algarve rose against the French, proclaiming his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, our Master, for their true and legitimate Sovereign: the French Governor, and all those of that nation, holding public situations under him, were made prisoners. Many of the French were killed; the rest throwing down their arms, sought their safety in a shameful flight. A Supreme Junta is already established in Faro, the capital of that kingdom, in the name of his Royal Highness, which is composed of the following persons:—

President—His Excellency the Count of Castro Marim.
Vice President—His Excellency the Bishop of Algarve.
For the Clergy—The Rev. the Arch Dean of the See and
Rev. Antguio Luis de Macedo.
For the Nobility—Derembergador Joze Duarte da Silua Negrao, Joze Bernardo de Gama, and Joaquim Felipe de Landresete.
For the People—Miguel de O, the younger, Captain of the Ordenances, and Joao Aleixo.
Secretary—Doctor Ventura.

"The Junta is occupied in preparing with the greatest activity the means of completing this heroic undertaking. An express has just arrived here from Tavira, from his Excellency the Count of Castro Marim, requesting arms, &c. from the Governor of this place, who sent what arms, powder, and shot he could spare, having sent large quantities to Spain. Messengers have also arrived here from Silves and Faro, making the same request, but which could not be complied with, the Governor not having any to spare. The Portuguese Officers who were here, waiting an opportunity to go to the Brazils, have returned, full of joy, to join their regiments in Algarve."

EDICT.

The provisional Supreme Council of Government of Oporto, call upon all veteran Soldiers, of any regiment of the line, who are not actually employed in the service of this province, to join the two regiments which are to be organized in this city. Every soldier who joins the said regiments, is to have a bounty of one month's pay, and receive every day four *vintem*, besides regimentals, accoutrements, and the usual military allowance. Every soldier who serves already in the said regiments, or shall serve in them in future, shall enjoy the same pay; the present circumstances do not permit to allow more. The Militia, when on actual duty, shall enjoy the same.

The Bishop, President and Governor.

Oporto, the 20th June, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Supreme Council of Government of the City of Oporto, makes known to all the subjects of the said Prince, our Lord, that the French Government is entirely abolished and exterminated in this country, and the royal authority of our lawful Sovereign restored, which authority shall be fully and independently exercised by the said Supreme Council, until the Government appointed in this kingdom by his Royal Highness shall have resumed their functions. In pursuance thereof, the said Council orders and directs, that our said Royal Master shall be proclaimed, and his royal arms put up and respected, as they always were, and always ought to be; and that all the Constituted Authorities shall act in conformity herewith, and all orders shall be expedited in the royal name of our said Lord.

The Bishop, President, and Governor.

Oporto, 19th June, 1808.

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCE REGENT OUR LORD.

The Supreme Council of Government, appointed in this City, ordains and directs, that Jose Monteiro Guedes de Valcouiellos Mourao, Captain of Cavalry, shall take charge of the Military Government of the whole district of Penafiet, Tamega, and Amarante, and issue, all orders necessary for the Royal Service in the name of his Royal Highness; all persons being bound to obey him and lend him all necessary assistance, on pain of being dealt with as rebels and traitors to the State. He is to transmit the necessary advice to all the Officers and Soldiers who served in the Portugueze army, directing them to join the said army without the least loss of time. He is also to require the Public Boards in the neighbouring Districts, in proof of their loyalty and religion, to procure, with all possible display, the necessary supplies of men, money, accoutrements, and horses, and whatever else may be required for the defence of our religion, of the state, and of their own honour, property, and lives; and of those of their children, which are all assailed by Napoloon, Emperor of the French, who shall be repulsed with all the spirit and energy which belong to the religion, the happiness, the happiness, the honour, and the valour of the Portugueze? And in order that this may be universally known, the Supreme Council of Government orders the present Edict to be immediately printed and posted up in the usual public places.

The Bishod, President and Governor.

Oporto, 20th June, 1808.

THE COURIER, July 25.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM HAMBURGH, DATED JULY 19.

"Every one here is in the greatest agitation, in consequence of accounts received yesterday from Vienna. Andreossy, the French Ambassador, not having received satisfactory reparation for the insult given to his Master, by the Emperor having orderd prayers to be offered up in all the Churches for the safety of the Pope, is said to have used the most insolent language to Count Stadion, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter has always been a decided enemy of the French. The personal invectives directed against him by the French Government, which appeared in the *Moniteur* immediately after the Peace of Presburg, have not contributed to weaken this aversion. In consequence of his spirited and dignified reply to the French Ambassador, the latter threatened to quit Vienna.

"A few days after this circumstance had occurred, Andreossy received a courier from Bayonne, and immediately demanded an audience of the Emperor himself, which was declined under the pretext of indisposition, and he was referred to Count Stadion. But whether he refused, in consequence of the late violent altercation, to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or whether he acted in conformity to orders from Bonaparte, is not known. However, certain it is, that he then addressed himself to the Archduke Charles, who declined every kind of interference, on the plea of incompetency, and from his unwillingness to break in on the department of a Minister, who enjoyed in the most distinguished manner, the confidence of the Emperor. The most extraordinary circumstance in this important transaction is the knowledge which the public immediately acquired of it—whether by the connivance of the Austrian Government, which perhaps was willing to feel the public pulse, or through the indiscretion of Andreossy, remains a mystery. It has, however, produced a very great fermentation in Vienna; and if the Austrian Cabinet is willing to resist the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte, it is now fully convinced that the public feel the greatest horror at the perfidious treatment of the Pope and the Royal Family of Spain. They expressed their indignation so strongly as to hoot some persons belonging to the French Embassy. The Government in consequence of these symptoms, and to prevent a scene similar to that which before had occurred in Vienna, or to avoid the odium of being the aggressor, in case of a new war, published a strong Proclamation against any persons who should be found guilty of circulating disquieting reports concerning a new war—however, without taking the slightest notice of the insult offered to the French Embassy.

"The Ambassador was at last obliged to communicate his dispatches to Count Stadion. The same day a Cabinet Council assembled, at which the Emperor and all the Archdukes, who were in Vienna, attended. This conference lasted from two o'clock till eight in the evening, and upon the breaking up of the Council, couriers were immediately dispatched into all the provinces, to Paris, and likewise one to Petersburgh. The Russian Ambassador, having had the same evening an interview with Count Stadion, sent also one to his Court. Nothing had transpired which could satisfy the curiosity of the public relative to this extraordinary dispatch of couriers, and what encreased the anxiety, was a report that was spread the following day, that they were packing up at the French Ambassador's Hotel.

"The inhabitants here in Hamburgh display the most extravagant joy since these accounts have been received from Vienna. Several merchants received yesterday evening letters on this subject, all containing with the greatest exactness, the same intelligence. In every coffee-house, in every public place, the citizens already express their hopes of a new Continental War with as much freedom, as if there was not a Frenchman in Hamburgh. What confirms this important information is, the conduct observed by the French Minister & Governor: you know these Gentlemen are neither dilatory nor conscientious in their measures; but now they appear to be absolutely panic-struck. Some of the letters go so far as to assert, that Andreossy, after the conference with Count Stadion, had demanded passports for himself and all the persons attached to the Embassy—and received them the same evening!!!

"I break open the letter to inform you, that Bernadotte, and the French Minister have received Estafettes about two hours ago. It is said, they have brought intelligence that Andreossy with all his suite have quitted Vienna!"

Deal July 22.—The Expedition from Ramsgate, consisting of the 9th, 43d, 52d, and 97th Regiments, made an attempt to sail this morning, the wind having backed round to S. E. but were prevented by a sudden change to the S. W. and still remain in the Downs in perfect readiness, only waiting the opportunity of the wind coming fair. General Demourier, it is confidently asserted, is to accompany this expedition in the *St Albans*, which is appointed to convey it to their destination. The Staff will join at Spithead.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday posted at Lloy'ds:—

"Alicant, July 12, 1808

"To Mr. JOHN CHUTTER, London,

"Sir,—Inclosed you have a letter from Captain Charles Bradford, the ship Ann, of Alexandria. He will advise you, that the Consul of the United States (our Senior) has succeeded in obtaining an order both from the French and Spanish Governments of this Country, to liberate all the American vessels detained by either, in virtue of the Decree of Milan of 17th December, 1807. And accordingly Capt. Bradford is sailed for Villeneuve, to take in his cargo for your place. He carries a copy of his protest, and every other paper, in order that you may settle with the under-writers for the damages on his detention, &c.

(Signed) RO. MONTGOMERY and CO.

THE COURIER,—July 30.

The Eurydice frigate is arrived at Plymouth from St. Andero, in three days. By the Intelligence which Government has received by her, it appears, that the battle at Medina del Rio Secco, between General Cuesta and the French under General Lassalles, was much more disastrous to the French than to the Patriots. The loss of the former was very great, and the latter full of ardour were increasing their force and preparing for a fresh attack. We have not heard that any accounts have been received by the Eurydice relative to Saragossa.

The Eurydice has brought in with her a French schooner, cut out of St. Sebastian, and probably in sight of Bonaparte, by the boats of the Unicorn.—She was bound for Buenos Ayres, and had despatches on board from Joseph Bonaparte for the Spanish colonies, with 3000 stand of arms. This is the second vessel which our ships have taken, which had despatches on board from Bonaparte for South America.

The Portuguese Ambassador will give a grand dinner on Tuesday next, to the Spanish Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers, at his house in South Audley street.

"MADRID, JUNE 2[illegible]

"Within these few days 60 carts laden with wounded Frenchmen arrived in the city, in consequence of the insurrection in Andalusia. Castanos has 25,000 regular Spanish Troops, and 6000 English. From Gibraltar even assistance has been afforded—all the Proclamations have circulated in Spanish and French.

"The Marquis of Canaveres, who commanded the Cavalry under Echevarria, has been sentenced to be shot for disobedience or orders.

"The mournful silence of Bayonne announces the difficult situation of the *Great* Emperor."

IRELAND.

CLONMELL, JULY 22.

The gallantry and spirit of the yeomanry of this country, evinces an ardour in the cause of their country, and of a wish to relieve a suffering nation from the thraldom of Bonaparte, which has been scarcely equalled:—On Saturday last, a communication was forwarded to Government, which announced, that Officers and men, amounting to 500 of different corps, offered to volunteer their services in Spain, as sharp-shooters, and we are informed the Right Hon. Lord Dunally, Sir R. Waller, Bart. Captains Pepper, Andrews, Towers, Vaughan and Carden, with several other respectable characters, proposed to lead them to this active service. It is computed that nearly 1000 Yeomanry will offer in this county in Ireland, there would be a disposable force of upwards of 7000 gallant heroes.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

"Horse Guards, July 20, 1808.

"The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified, that in consequence of the state of preparation for immediate service in which the whole army is at the present moment held, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the use of the *Queues*, until further orders.

"His Royal Highness desires the Commanding Officers of the regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut close to their necks, in the neatest and most uniform manner, and that their heads are kept perfectly clean, by combing, brushing, and frequently washing them; for the latter essential purpose, it is his Majesty's pleasure that a small sponge shall hereafter be added to each man's regimental necessaries.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

"Harry Calvert, Adjt. Gen."

Dr. Cash Account of the Military Fund. Cr.

Dr.	P.	F.	C.
To Cash received from the Paymaster at the Presidency on account of Subscription and Donation, on Abstracts from the 12th May 1808 to the 5th January 1809 inclusive.	41,869	10	8¾
To do. from Individuals on account of their Subscription and Donation.	5,931	30	33
To do. Interest on Bonds.	566	41	39
Star Pagodas.	48,367	37	¾

Cr.	P.	F.	C.
By Cash paid to the Paymaster at the Presidency on account of Subscription and Donation from 23d March to 31st December 1808 inclusive	3,077	0	40
Do. For purchase of Bonds (8 and 10 per Cent) from the 12th May to the 5th January 1809 inclusive.	43,625	43	26
Registering Do.	36	16	13
Do. Expences of the Secretary's Establishment from 1st March to 1st December 1808 inclusive.	1,000	0	0
Paid back to Individuals on account of their Subscription.	6	14	0
By Cash remaining in hand	622	8	1¾
Star Pagodas.	48,367	37	¾

MILITARY FUND OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE, 10TH JANUARY 1809

E E. Per,
J. MARSHALL, SECRETARY & ACCT. MILITARY FUND.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

THE Directors of the MADRAS MILITARY FUND, have much pleasure in submitting to the Community at large, and to the Army in particular, an Account of the Progress which has been made towards the Establishment of an Institution, equally laudable in the design, as it is likely to prove useful in the practice.

From a Variety of Causes, the number of Subscribers to the Fund, is not so great, as might reasonably have been expected; it will however be seen by the subjoined Statement, that it has encreased very considerably, since the commencement.

An Account Current is subjoined, shewing the state of the Funds at present, from the consideration of which the Directors have been induced to grant assistance to two Officers, proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate, by paying a gratuity as follows, Viz.

To 1 Capt. Lieut. 1st 8th. Pags. 500.
To 1 Capt. 1st 3d. Pagodas 500.

The Directors are of opinion, that it will be practicable to grant Annuities, &c. to the Widows of Subscribers, after the 1st of April next, however, as there are already several who have Claims on the Fund, and as it is highly desireable, that no interruption should be experienced after payment of Annuities has once commenced, they express an earnest hope, that the certainty which now exists of the ultimate success of the Plan, will induce many to subscribe, who may have been hitherto prevented, from doubting the Practicability or the efficiency of the System; and others who are not connected with the interests of the institution, seeing that it promises to render unnecessary all future calls on their liberality, may be disposed to aid by Voluntary Donations, an Institution which has been formed with a View to relieve the distresses of the Widow, and the Fatherless, and of those, whose health has been impaired by the honorable duties of an arduous Profession in the Service of their Country.

All Persons making voluntary Donations shall be considered Patrons and Friends of the Institution, and lists of their names, together with the amount of their Donations will be occasionally published in the Government Gazette.

Donations to the Military Fund will be received by the Secretary and Accountant to the Institution; or at the Government Bank.

The Directors think it proper to Notice for the information of Subscribers in general, that it has been hitherto impracticable to frame definitive Regulations for the management of the Fund, as the Sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors has not yet been received, and as it is not deemed expedient to reprint the Original Draft, many parts of which are now unnecessary, a temporary inconvenience must be experienced from the want of Copies to circulate for General Information.

Statement of the Number of Subscribers to the Military Fund, in each Month.

1808	April	543
	May	564
	June	587
	July	601
	August	606
	September	646
	October	638
	November	639
	December	637
1809	January	637

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras
Joseph Geslin and Geore Arbuthnot.
vers.
George Umpherston.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 21st Instant will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises known by the Name of Mr. Umpherstons Coach Yard at 11 o'clock in the forenoon 2 Several Houses and Grounds Situated in the 2d line of Popham's Broadway Viz.

A Large Coach Yard with Sundry buildings erected thereon Measuring in Length from North to South on the East side 170 feet and on the West side 180¾ feet and in Breadth from East to West at the North end 80 feet and at the South end 100 feet.

And another House and Ground Measuring in Length from East to West on the North side 68 feet and on the South side 76 feet and in Breadth from North to South at the East end 47 feet and at the West end 44 feet together with a Channel on the North west adjoining Measuring 78 by 16 feet or thereabouts being the Property of the above Named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase and the Residue in 10 days in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited the Premises to be resold and the first Purchasers to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all Advantages forfeited.

The abovementioned Premises were purchased on the 28 and 29 of December last but the Purchaser having Omitted to Pay the Purchase money Agreeably to the Condition of Sale as Mentioned in the late Advertisement they are now to be resold.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART, SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 10th *January*, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 12th January,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

AN upstair house, facing the sea beach, at present rented by Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, at one hundred and fifteen Pagodas per month.

The premises are terraced, very spacious and built of the best materials—on the groundfloor are several large godowns, peculiarly adapted for goods.

The ground measures in length 133½ feet and in breadth 44½ feet, containing 5940¾ square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which the premises will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

N. B. Further particulars may be known on application to JAMES DOBBIN, at his Auction room.

Franck and Thomson,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that their 5th day's sale as per Catalogue of the remains of the Investment imported by the late Mr. Thomas Wigzell, will take place at their Auction Room, on Friday next, the 13th Instant, Sale to Commence at half past 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Coat Cloths of colours, Blue Camblet, Welsh Flannels, Oilman's Stores, viz. French Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Preserved Mushrooms, Harvey's Fish Sauce, Square Bottles of Pickled French Beans, Cyder.

Books, among which are Cobbett's Annual and Political Register from January 1802, to June 1806, 9 vols. Macpherson on Commerce, 3 vols. Charnock's Marine Architecture, Lewis's Materia Medica, 2 vols. Medical Dictionary, &c. &c. &c.

Dinner and Desert setts of White Earthern Ware, Nine inch Brass case and cover plate Door Locks complete, Savigney's Razors in red Morocco cases, Penknives, Scissars and Silk Suspenders.

ADVERTISMENT.

THE COMMITTEE for managing THE BOMBAY MILITARY EUND, finding, from the Number of Tickets in the MILITARY FUND LOTTERY which are still unsold, that there is but little probability of there being enabled to draw the Lottery upon the Plan originally published, have come to the resolution of relinquishing it, and of Substituting in its stead the following modefied Scheme, which the Committee confidently hope will be favorably received by the Public.

Bombay Military Fund
LOTTERY,
for 1808-9.

FOR RUPEES ONE LAC AND EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

(187,500.)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF
THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
DIVIDED INTO
2,500 TICKETS,
AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.
TO BE DRAWN ON THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1809.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		Rs. 25,000
2	do.	10,000	20,000
4	do.	5,000	20,000
6	do.	3,000	18,000
30	do.	500	15,000
50	do.	200	10,000
600	do.	100	60,000
693 Prizes.			Rupees 1,68,000
1,807 Blanks.			
Applicable to the Benefit of the Fund, and to defray the charges of the Lottery			19,500
2,500 Tickets,			Rs. 187,500

**** Note three Blanks to a Prize.*

1st. The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs Bruce, Fawcet and Co. *free from deduction* in one month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

2d. Holders of tickets in the former Lottery will of course have the option of exchanging them for new Tickets or of receiving back the amount.

3d. Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, will be ready for Sale or Exchange at the Office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. in the 10th of the present month.

BOMBAY, *December* 1, 1808.

Tickets in the above LOTTERY, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. COLT, HART, and WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21, per Ticket.

January 10, 1809.

OLD MADEIRA.

MESSRS. DALRYMPLE and GREIG, have for Sale at their Godowns the following Old Madeira Wines.

Per Pipe,	200
Do.	250
Do.	300
Do.	350

Beach Buildings, Jan. 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY the 11th, & THURSDAY the 12th Instant, no business will be done at the BANK, in Consequence of the Pongole Feast Holydays.

GOVERNMENT BANK, *January 10th*, 1809.

FOR SALE.
AT
Mr. Birtles's Stables
MOUNT ROAD.

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, perfectly sound to the best of the owners knowledge, Price 150 Pagodas.

A very neat PANNELLED BANDY, with a young BAY HORSE, and HARNESS,—parted with only from the owners having no further use for them—Price 150 Pagodas.

A PONEY that will go in a BANDY, or a SADDLE, price 20 Pagodas.

Madras Lottery.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1809.

No. 531 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas, allotted for the First Drawn Ticket.

Nos. 5319 7243 11294 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 310 4773 6365 6958 9138 11900 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

54 378 450 498 756 908 952 970
1620 1825 1654 1974 1777 1250 1593 1907
2185 2382 2099 2185 2991 2054 2942 2401
26[illegible]6 2752 2308 3204 3437 3549 3453 3193
3842 3659 3515 3970 3245 3836 4413 4882
4328 4321 4940 4266 4397 4298 4769 4987
4374 5288 58[illegible]7 5075 5458 5632 5968 5925
5132 5549 5129 6101 6335 6576 6069 6319
6195 6484 6078 6[illegible]24 6394 7180 7443 7262
7150 7287 7520 7689 7983 7420 7750 8873
8577 8702 8999 8[illegible]33 8183 8189 8017 8[illegible]09
9249 9496 9388 9987 9891 9938 9463 9996
9929 9714 9395 10161 10314 10402 10744
10832 10506 10038 10478 10608 10646 11881
11736 11405 11036 11928 11479 11942 11781
11165 11199 11647.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, January 9, 1809.

Nos. 4675 5420 8841 8567 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 8288 8974 11612 Prizes of 200 Star Pags. each.

Nos. 494 10589 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

76 231 343 946 819 885 1125 1475
1501 1916 1957 1702 1153 1408 1978 1170
2637 2523 2396 2363 2092 2160 2283 2807
2383 2996 3364 3908 3344 3522 3169 3957
3978 3217 3679 3216 3009 3224 3029 3425
3534 3593 4467 4563 4554 4548 4166 4586
4938 4123 4434 5713 5114 5524 5434 5783
5045 5613 5168 6462 6488 6586 7919 7366
7401 7511 7621 7186 7586 7694 7434 7083
7676 8222 8199 8880 8418 8824 8311 9156
9775 9570 9687 9523 9436 10229 10580 10672
10523 10479 10543 10686 10723 10712 10319
10945 10140 10967 10713 11372 11010 11861
11436 11545 11580 11397 11979 11522 11681
11809 11173 11792.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1809.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY OF GENERAL PALAFOX.

PROCLAMATION.

Badajos, June 27.

The following notice was received at nine o'clock at night from His Excellency the General of the Provinces:—

Soria, June 18.

It appears that the Divine Blessing again attends us and the Generalissimo. Our Lady of Pilar has given us a new proof of her favour and protection. After the French had fallen in the battles of Tudela, Mallen, Gaul, and Arragon, in which places they appeared to the number of 5 or 6000, an army of 12,000 French had orders to enter Saragossa on the day of Corpus Christi, and the command was, that the town should be penetrated, although only one soldier remained to descend from the ramparts. By the miraculous interference of the Holy Virgin, a battle was fought by the Patriots, against these troops, at the distance of only a gun shot from Saragossa. All the French were put to the sword, not a single man remained to tell the dismal narrative to his countrymen. The Aragonese fought like furies, and as they approached the enemy, they threw away their muskets and rushed upon the plain regardless of life. Four hundred horses which remained, and 27 baggage waggons, were taken after this victory. Our loss, it is supposed, has been great, but without considerable sacrifices no such triumphs can be acquired; conquest however will amply repay us the loss we sustain.

This is communicated to the public, for its satisfaction, by order of the Junta.

ANTONIO BERGER, Sec.

By order of the Supreme Junta of Government, this information is published.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

Seville, 29th June, 1808.

FROM THE SEVILLE GAZETTE,

ORDER OF THE DAY.—JUNE 22.

"Soldiers!—The light troops of our van have given a proof of their intrepid patriotism.—They reached Cordova by forced marches, and, at that very moment, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from several points. The Commandant of the Van, considering that the troops must be tired after such exertions in this hot weather, desired 50 men per battalion; from among those who should find themselves less exhausted, and better able to endure fatigue, to come out of the ranks of their own accord; when they all, without exception, contended which should go first; and the superior Officers were under the necessity of appointing those who were to form the detachment!

"Soldiers! This gallant conduct ought to excite your emulation; and I, who see the martial spirit with which you long to come within sight of the enemy, flatter myself that you will vie with your worthy companions in this patriotic heroism.—You shall soon see, and conquer the enemy."

(Signed) "CASTANOS."

THE COURIER.—JULY 28, 1808.

By the order of Council of the 19th instant, which we inserted in our Paper yesterday, it will be seen that in future no licences are to be granted to neutral ships to import French brandies or French wines. The order enumerates the several articles for the importation of which from France licences will be granted, viz. grain, provisions of all sorts, not being salted beef or pork, seeds, articles used by dyers, rags, oak, bark, turpentine, hides, staves, wax, raw materials, and tallow.

The exclusion of the wines and brandies of France is judicious. It will operate to the advantage of the trade of Portugal and Spain, and quicken the sale of rums.

Our Plymouth Correspondent informs us, that a Spanish Gentlemen is arrived from Bilboa, who was some time at Bayonne, which he left on the 9th inst. He says, that when the account of the surrender of the French fleet at Cadiz to the Spaniards arrived at Bayonne, the rage of Bonaparte was ungovernable, and beyond all bounds; he stamped round his apartment, foamed at the mouth, and ran about the house swearing vengeance against the Spaniards for the trick they have played him.

A letter from a Midshipman on board the *Alceste*, to a gentleman of Norwich, dated the beginning of July, after stating the enthusiasm which pervaded all ranks of society to rescue their country from the yoke of France, describes the attachment of the Spaniards to this country in the following terms;—"I was on shore at Cadiz, and found it almost impossible to walk the streets, being every step interrupted by the embraces of some Spaniards, expressive of his gratitude to England. Many of the nobility and people of the first distinction came into our boat, that they might be able to say, they had once been on board an English vessel."

Yesterday, agreeably to the General Orders for cropping of the army, the non-commissioned officers and privates appeared upon the parade in St. James's Park, without their *queues*.

DUBLIN, JULY 23.

CITY QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

No business of a public nature came before the Assembly yesterday, but an address to his Majesty, in the present crisis of affairs in Spain and Portugal, proposed by Mr. Giffard. He observed that to succour the distressed, to defend the weak, to resist the Tyrant and Oppressor of Europe, were not only acts dignified, honourable and congenial to his Majesty's feeling, but acts of sound political wisdom, which afforded the best founded hopes, not only that Spain and Portugal, aided by Britain, might be ultimately successful in the present arduous struggle for Liberty, but that other nations, excited by their great example, might rouse from their torpid state of degradation, and determine to be free; and thus, finally, that Europe might be rescued from the domination of a base and unprincipled Usurper.

These sentiments were received with general acclamation, and a Committee of six was appointed to meet six Aldermen, who, with the aid of the Recorder, were directed to draw up an Address consonant thereto, which was done accordingly.

FROM THE OVIEDO GAZETTES

SEVILLE JULY 6.

On the 26th of June, Seignor Caro attacked Moncey between Quarto and Mislata, villages situated at a small distance from Valencia, and obliged him to retreat. The Spanish arms were crowned with a similar success on the 27th, in which the Valencians sustained a considerable loss, but caused a much greater one to the enemy. Our General had learned, that the enemy had meditated an attack upon the town that night, and to cover it, moved under the walls. In fact, the French army began its attack at one o'clock in the afternoon, the 28th, with a brisk fire of artillery and musquetry, directed against different points of the town, principally aiming at the destruction of the gate at Quarte. He, however, was received with such vigour and steadiness by the batteries placed in the town, partly on the walls, and partly on the tops of houses, that on the approach of night, he retreated in complete disorder to his general quarters, situated between the two villages above said, and defended by a battery advantagely disposed.—Under such circumstances, Messrs. Cervellon, Llamas, and Caro, desirous to dislodge him from such a strong position, determined that the Valencian, Murcian, and those troops that garrisoned the town, led on by their respective Commanders, should assault the trenches from all parts, which they did on the 29th. The combat was as obstinate and bloody as may be expected between two armies, the one superlatively, disciplined, commanded by one of the greatest Generals France boasts of, placed in the necessity of conquering or dying, animated by a succession of sixteen years victory, and farther protected by his situation; and the other stimulated by the quickest sentiments of religion, patriotism, and the love of liberty. The good cause triumphed at last, and the enemy was so completely routed, that from an army of 18,000 men, only 1000 made their escape. At the departure of the post, they were fluctuating in uncertain movements, such as doubt, terror, and despair may inspire, though at last they took the road of La Mancha. The measures that were taken to break down the bridges over which they were to pass, and, moreover, 100,000 peasants in arms, from the neighbouring districts of Valencia, who are in pursust of them, all render it most impracticable for them to make a safe retreat. If all the people of this great nation were penetrated with similar sentiments, and they manifested the same constancy in danger, and obedience to their chiefs, as these invincible Valencians, we should evince to the whole universe, that there is no occasion for resorting to history to convince ourselves, that great virtues, directed by prudence, operate prodigies against numerous armies, though supported by discipline, and by talents in the Chiefs.

MADRID, JULY 20.

By letters received from La Mancha, through the last Courier, we learn, that the division of Wedel has been completely routed: he was going with the intention of assisting Dupont, who is in the most critical situation, surrounded in the vicinity of Anducar by 40,000 Andalusians. General Frere destined for the same enterprize, apprehending a similar fate, did not venture to proceed beyond St. Clemente; there he was joined by 900 men, the only remnant of the beautiful army with which Moncey expected to subjugate Valencia. These fugatives are indebted for their existence to a traitor, who has pointed out the way to them for effecting their escape.

We learn from Levida, that the Catalonians have rendered themselves masters, by storm, of Fort Monjuy, with the loss of from 6 to 7000 men; but they put to the sword the whole of the garrison, in conformity to the laws of war in similar cases.

The present Government takes the severest measures to prevent the dissemination of the disasters experienced by the French arms, in different provinces of the kingdom They have therefore prohibited with all rigour, all diaries, gazettes, proclamations, and whatever printed papers calculated to excite patriotism, or any indignation against the Family of Bonrparte; so much so, that those who print, copy, read, or listen to any similar papers, are declared and punished as guilty of high treason.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 1.—Just came in from the coast of Spain, the Dextrous, 18, and Scorpion, 18; the latter brought home passenger Sir T. Dyer, with dispatches, said to be of importance with which he landed, and set off express to London directly. We learn that Dupont had succeeded in taking Cordova, upon terms of promise that the town should not be plundered, but, like a true Frenchman, having got possession, he gave it up to pillage and all sorts of excesses for four hours, which so exasperated the Cordovans, that the whole population rose *en masse*, and after a most sanguinary conflict, forced him to evacuate the town, and absolutely drove him ten miles into the country, where he was entrenching himself, for fear of a further attack. Two regiments have actually marched from Gibraltar through the lines of St. Roque, towards Cadiz, near which a great battle was expected to be fought.

It was not without a motive that Bonaparte was without a Journal of the Bas Elbe for the vekicle of his manufactured news from Spain. There are 20,000 Spanish troops in that neighbourhood, whom it is his interest to deceive.

The number of persons applying for tickets for the dinner to be given to the Spanish deputies on Thursday, amounted to 480. We are informed that all the Members of the late administration will be of the party, except lord Grenville, who we are informed has excused, in consequence of his being a great distance in the country.

The new organization of the Austrian armies is said to have produced some very sharp remonstrances from the French Minister at the Court of Vienna. He is said to have declared, that it could only have been adopted in contemplation of a rupture with France, and that a perseverance in it would be considered as an indication of such a hostile disposition on the part of Austria as would justify France in assuming that military attitude which the protection of her allies and the maintenance of her power required. His Prussian Majesty is putting Memel and Koningsberg, into the best state of defence that his scanty means will afford.

GIBRALTAR, *July* 5.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that yesterday, the 4th inst. a small Portugeuse Vessel entered this Port, which was sent here by the Supreme Junta of Algarve, with a number of French Prisoners, amongst whom are the late French Governor of Algarve, his Aid-de-Camp, and many other Officers."

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

Major-Gen. Sherbrook, on his return from, and command in Sicily, and on his being appointed Colonel of the Sicilian Majesty.

The 2d Royal Tower Hamlets regiment of Militia on the King's duty at Deptford, in Kent, have volunteered their services to assist the Spanish Patriots. We sincerely hope this spirit will influence the whole of our Militia Force, and that Government will form a legion of those troops, to be immediately employed on that occasion.

It is certainly a prevalent report in Paris, that Talleyrand remonstrated, as far as he dared, against Bonaparte's atrocious aggression upon Spain; and, it is even added, that, when it was manifest his counsels were not to be taken, he obtained the favor of not being consulted on Spanish affairs.

Colonel Graham, of the 90th Regiment, a very distinguished and well-known officer, goes as volunteer, and as an honorary Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Moore.

The gallant veteran Col. Cameron, of the 79th or Cameronian Highlanders, and who raised the regiment, gets the rank of Brigadier, and will command the Highland Brigade.

This morning the draft from the three regiments of Guards marched from town to Deal, Dover, Chatham, &c.

Sir David Baird is at Cork, to have the command of seven regiments, now embarking at the Cove.

When the 76th, or Hindostan Regiment, now in Camp at Colchester, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, it was received with three loud enthusiastic cheers, by all the Officers and men; who expressed the greatest exultation at again having the opportunity of emulating their late glorious conflicts of Dieg, Aligar and Laswarre.

That fine regiment the 23d Dragoons, have received orders to prepare for embarkation immediately.

The 2d battalion of the 4th, or King's Own (Lord Chatham's regiment), are to embark immediately; as is the 2d battalion of the 59th regiment.

The 2d battalion of the 66th, now at Fermoy, have received orders to embark immediately.

SPANISH OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Supplement to the Ministerial Gazette of Seville, of Wednesday, July 6.

SEVILLE, JULY 6.

At eight o'clock yesterday evening the Supreme Junta received the following express from Grenada.

MOST SERENE LORD,

At half past one yesterday we received by an extraordinary courier from Mercia, a dispatch of which we inclose to your Excellency a literal copy. The intelligence being of a nature so highly flattering, we will take measures to have it communicated to you in the most expeditious manner, by means of an extraordinary courier, anticipating time in the pleasure of making known the triumphs of the arms of the King of Spain. General Don Ventura Esculante has been furnished with a similar copy, in order to communicate it to his Excellency the General in Chief Don Francisco Xavier Castanos.

The Supreme Junta repeats, from the same motive, its desire of cordial union with your Serene Highness, anxious for the General good of the kingdom, and for the success of our united armies.—God preserve your Excellency many years!

FERDINANDO DE VALDES.
RODRIGO RIQUELME.
JUAN ANTONIO XIMENES PERES.

Granada, July 4, 1808.

BULLETIN.

The Supreme Junta of this Capital makes known to the Public, that at this moment an extraordinary courier has arrived from Murcia, with the following intelligence:—

MOST SERENE LORD,

This day at two in the morning, our most illustrious Bishop received a courier from the Supreme Junta of Valencia, with orders to communicate its contents to Carthagena, and Orichuela, which was accordingly done. But preserving the original, I hold it a respect due to your Excellency, to transmit to you a literal copy, which is as follows:—

This Junta makes known to your most Serene Junta with the greatest satisfaction, that Marshal Moncey, having advanced with his army to the walls of this city, he made a spirited attack with his troops and batteries, the fire of which was kept up for seven hours without intermission; but it was so completely answered by the most animated fire from this place, that on the following morning the enemy struck their tents with precipitation, and having marched in a vague direction the whole of yesterday, have this day made for the Royal Road of Almanza, with the remnant of their force, having left in the vicinity of this place a multitude of dead bodies. The roads are covered with wounded, crying aloud for their officers and for their companions in arms, and for any means of self-preservation. At this moment we are taking the most active measures to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to destroy them completely. We conclude with the expression of the most heart-felt congratulation to your supreme justice. A literal copy of the dispatch, received by express from Granada, made known to the loyal and brave inhabitants of this place, for their encouragement and gratification, by order of the Supreme Junta.

SEVILLE, JUNE [illegible].

Lieut. Colonel Don Juan de la Cruz Mourgen writes from Arongilla, on the 23d of the present month, to the Lord Marquis of Coupigni, Commandant of the van guard, to the Supreme Junta, the following account of the glorious engagement which has taken place with a party of the army of Dupont. At three in the morning of that day, Mourgen put himself in march, with the intention of occupying the advanced posts of Arongilla, with the corps under his command, composed of the company of Walloon-guards, that of Balbastro, the volunteers of Valencia, those of Campomayor; the cavalry of the Prince, the dragoons of the Queen, the hussars of Ouciavier, of Berlin, and the squadrons of Carmona. This column being put in order, proceeded by the causeway of Aldea del Rios, and when he had advanced about three-quarters of a league, Captain Don Joseph St. Martin informed him that he had discovered a party of the enemy. An attack was immediately ordered, but as it could not be executed on account of the enemy betaking themselves to flight, it was resolved to cut them off by taking another course. St. Martin marched a circuitious way, supported by a party of the Campomayor, under the command of a Sub-Lieutenant of the same. Don Cayetando de Miranda, and the cavalry under his command; the hussars of Olivenza and Bourbon, the strength of which was twenty-one horse. With these he passed to the post-house of St. Cecilia. On going out of that place he had a view of the enemy, who were formed in order of battle, in the confidence that St. Martin with his small party, however brave, would not dare to attack them. That Officer, however, regarding only the orders of his superior, placed his troops in order of battle, and attacked with such intrepidity, that he completely routed the enemy, leaving on the field a great number of dragoons dead, and taking many others prisoners, whom, though wounded, they brought in on their own horses, the officer and the remaining soldiers having fled in such terror, that they threw away their helmets. They left behind them fifteen excellent horses.——The remainder were killed. Lieutenant Colonel Mourgen ordered a retreat, observing, that a reinforcement of 100 horses was coming to the enemy. The Lieutenrnt of the Cavalry of the Prince Don Carlos Lanzavotte was, in consequence, ordered to support St. Martin on the Causeway. The dragoons of the Queen were, at the same time ordered to advance on the right, under the command of Captain Don Joseph de Torres.

The reserve of the column of Don Joseph Bouyni, Captain Commandant of the Company of Chasseurs of the Walloon Guard, was added, with orders to take a possession to cover the baggage and ammunition. With this operation they were satisfied, and retired in

the best order. St. Martin has passed the most distinguished eulogium on all his corps, particularly on the Serjeant of the Hussars of Olevenza Pedro de Martes, and on the chasseur of the same, Juan de Dios, who at his own eminent danger saved the life of the Serjeant of Cavalry Borbon Antonia Ramos, and of a Soldier of the same regiment named Ignacio Alonzo. Those who fled in this manner, are the boasted conquerrors of Jena and Austerlitz.

GRANADA, JULY 9.

Various letters from Valencia of the 1st instant have been received, containing the details of the memorable attack upon that city. The substance of them is of the following purport:—

"On the 24th ult. at nine o'clock at night, advices were received that the French had defeated the army of the Cabrillas. The Junta thereupon issued orders at four in the morning of the 25th, through the Alcades of the different precincts that all the inhabitants without exception should repair to the citadel to provide themselves with Arms. So great was the number of the applicants, that the quantity of muskets in store being insufficient to arm them, all the English Swords, of which there was a large stock in the arsenal, were delivered out, though many were without hilts. From the citadel were conveyed a number of cannon, carrying from 12 to 20 pound shot, and from the Grau, four 24 pounders, and many more of various calibrese. At the gate of Quarte where the enemy were expected to make their attack, were planted one 20 pounder, and several 12 and 16 pounders. The other gates were also more or less fortified according to circumstances. A great quantity of timber, which had just been floated down the river, served to block up the entrances of the streets within the walls, and to form a breast work for the protection of the artillery posted without the city. The whole of the 25th was occupied in these preparations.

"On the 26th, trenches were cut across the roads in order to prevent the approach of the cavalry, and to impede the advance of the infantry; and the ditches surrounding the city and citadel were filled with water.

"On the 27th, in the evening, General Caro attacked the enemy at the distance of a league from the city; but notwithstanding the utmost gallantry on his part, he found it impossible to hold the French in check, and the enemy confidently advanced towards Valencia, threatening destruction in every quarter.

"On the 28th, at eleven in the morning, our advanced corps came in, bringing intelligence that the enemy were already within a quarter of a league of the city; and in a short time after the enemy sent in a flag of truce, with a message, that if they were peaceably permitted to enter, persons and property should be respected; but if not, that they would enter with fire and Sword. On the receipt of this message, his Excellency the Captain General, the Archbishop, and the united body of the inhabitants, came to a resolution, that they would make the most obstinate defence; which resolution they accordingly notified to the enemy.

"The French, in the mean time, determined to make every effort to accomplish their purpose, had begun to open their fire upon the city, and to endeavour to force the gate of Quarte, which was precisely the one which had been put in the best state of defence. The enemy occupied a broad street which runs in front of the gate just mentioned. The gate was thrown open, and a 24 pounder being brought up, it made an inconceivable havock among our adversaries. Their loss was incalculable, for their dead lay heaped on each other in the street. Our countrymen, defended by the walls and the heavy artillery, scarcely lost a dozen men. In the evening the enemy began to find their ammunition fail them, and they made an attempt to penetrate the gate of St. Vincent; but this also proving ineffetual, they were under the necessity of retreating. They lost five pieces of artillery in this affair, and on the 29th our troops, who had gone in pursuit of them, brought in eight more, but the latter were spiked.

"It is impossible adequately to describe the enthusiasm and heroism of the females, and the manner in which they contributed to the defence of their country. Our troops continued to pursue the retreating remains of the enemy is army, and we expect to hear of their being totally routed."

Such is the substance of the private letters. The Correo de Murcia, of the 5th July, further states, that the remains of Moncey's army, being from 2 to 3000 in number (as from 6 to 7000 fell in sight of Valencia,) filled with terror and dismay, had passed the river Jucar, at Venta del Rey, with much hazard and loss; and that to ensure their total rout, Seignor de Louis de Villiava, the General Commandant, had taken measures to detach the best corps of the army of Murcia, with a strong train of artillery, in order to intercept the French in their retreat, and to attack them wherever they should fall in with them. The same paper also mentions that a division of the enemy, consisting of 4000 infantry, and 400 cavalry, mostly very young and contemptible recruits had assembled at St. Clemente, and proceeded without interruption to Iniesta. It is probable that they would follow the same route, and experience the same fate with Morcey's division.

CORUNNA, *July* 13.

The Government has issued a public notification, that, among other generous propositions, England has made an offer to guarantee the repayment of whatever sums of money shall be advanced by the wealthy and loyal subjects of Ferdinand VII. for the support of his just cause, and that of the valient armies who are defending it.

The following are the preliminary articles of a new & perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations of Spain and Portugal, concluded on the one hand by the Government of Galacia, in the name of our August Sovereign, Don Ferdinand VII. and on the other by the Supreme Junta of Government established at Oporto, in the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

"ART. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the two Powers, and they shall mutually aid each other in expelling from every part of their territories in the Peninsula, the tyranny of France (beginning with Portugal), with a view to the preservation of the perfect independence of the two nations respectively, and to the re-establishment of the sovereignty of their lawful Monarchs.

"II. That the Kingdom of Gallacia shall, in the first instance, furnish all the aid in its power to reinforce the army of Portugal, and that it shall further be bound, as far as it shall be able, to induce the other provinces of Spain, bordering on Portugal, to assemble such a force as may be necessary to accomplish the destruction of the common enemy, and that in like manner Portugal, over and above the aid which it will have to give to Spain, as soon as it shall have secured its own freedom, engages, as far as possible, to contribute to the re-establishment of the freedom of the other provinces of the said kingdom of Portugal.

"III. The British nation, the ancient and most faithful Ally of Portugal, having a common interest, in the present treaty, a copy thereof shall be communicated, to his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, in order to obtain his guarantee of its stipulations.

"In testimony whereof, we affix our Signature to the present convention.

DON GENARO FIGUEROSA,
Brigadier-General in the Spanish army.
DON ANTONIO DE S. J. DE CASTRO,
Bishop of Oporto, and President of the
Junta of Government in this city."

OPORTO, *July* 4.

VILLA FRANCA, *July* 16.

According to a letter from the Col. of the Provincials of Tuy, who was present in the battle of Rio Seco, that affair was, at the commencement of it, very favorable to us. The enemy lost four pieces of cannon, 1500 horses, and 2000 prisoners, besides a great number who lay dead on the field of battle, and about 1000 cavalry, who were disabled. But the remains of the French cavalry having formed again in one body, attacked our advanced troops, and made great havock among them. The battalion of the Volunteers of Navarre were the principal sufferers, as, without waiting for orders from their Officers, they rushed upon the cavalry, and sold their lives at a very dear rate. The generals were in consequence obliged to retreat, which they accomplished in good order to Benevento—The French did not attempt to pursue them, and do not appear to be much satisfied with the result of this affair, which was no doubt to be trumpeted forth, in every part of France, as a complete victory, and the total route of the combined armies of Gallicia and Castile.

ASTORGA, *July* 18.

We have had the satisfaction of seeing the brave Army of the kingdom of Gallacia, pass through this place to take up a position at Manzanal and Fonechadod, after having left prostrate, on the plains of Rio Seco, between 6 and 7000 of the enemy. Compared with this, and considering their numerous cavalry, our loss is very insignificant. From the position which our army has taken, and looking at their conduct in this last affair, we anticipate the total destructions of the enemy, should we have the temerity to venture on another attack.

BENEVENTO, *July* 16.

This morning our brave warriors entered this place covered with glory. It is at present impossible to give a detailed and circumstantial account of all that took place in the obstinate and sanguinary battle of yesterday, but in the mean time we can assure the public, that the enemy received a severe chastisement, & that our army acquired eternal renown. What was not performed by the Prince's grenadiers, and the Volunteers of Navarre, Toledo, and Balbastro! What spirit, valour, and presence of mind did they not display! They set the grape shot at defiance, and rushed with pleasure into the midst of the greatest dangers. The first corps carried, at the point of the bayonet, a Battery of four pieces of Artillery: 1000 of the French fell by the hands of the second and third; and the last, pushing into the most of the cavalry, spared neither them nor their riders. Upwards of 1580 of the enemy were the victims of their valour.

The column of the provincials of Gallicia, immoveable as a rock, struck terror and dismay into the hostile army, and in a short time had no enemies to combat. Would that it had directed itself to another point! What did it not do, what did it leave to be done?

The van-guard under the command of Count de Mazeda, consisting of 8,600 grenadiers and light troops, with their worthy Commander in Chief, did every thing that could be wished.

Each and every of the corps demonstrated that the kingdom has not in vain reposed confidence in them. By ten o'clock in the morning the victory seemed to be ours, and the total destruction of the enemy's army as certain. They were fully aware of their danger, and appeared to have exhausted all their resources. They made, as a last effort, a tremendous discharge of grape shot (of grenades according to others), upon the left wing, and at the same time attacked it with their numerous and well appointed cavalry. Had the new levies kept their line, imitated the good example of their leaders, and been obedient to orders, the enemy would have found its ruin in the movement to which he owed his safety. But having for a moment been dismayed, the enemy had an opportunity of, in some measure, recovering themselves, and might perhaps have destroyed our army, had not the wise and magnanimous Blake, with our flying artillery, under the command of Captain Don Antonio Paredis, stopped their progress. At the conclusion of the action, our army retreated in the best order, to refresh the troops, with the intention of afterwards returning to the field of battle.

CORUNNA JULY 30.

Marshal Bessieres having written to his Excellency Don Joaquin Blake, in the usual style of Bonaparte's Generals, with the view of bringing about the destruction of this country, annihilation of its inhabitants, the General has in reply addressed to him the following letter:—

"SENOR GENERAL. JULY 24.

"I return thanks to your Excellency for the humane treatment which you assure me has been given to the Spanish prisoners, and on my part I assure you, that the French do not mistake Spanish generosity. It belongs to your Excellency and to me, to banish from our armies that ferocity which does not belong to the truly brave. Good soldiers, fight with spirit, and esteem their enemies in proportion to the firm resistance they experience from them. From your Excellency's well known character, such are, I believe, the principles by which your conduct is guided.

"I am also convinced, that your Excellency will know how to appreciate my frank and decided declaration, which is, that I acknowledge no Sovereign except Fernando de Bourbon, or his legitimate heirs. But if it happens that this unfortunate family should be completely extinguished, I should then only acknowledge for my Sovereign the people of Spain, lawfully represented in General Cortes. This manner of thinking is not confined to me alone; I express to you the sentiments of all the army, and of the whole nation, with the exception of a small number of men, who are governed by the most interested self interest. Be persuaded, that I inform you of the real state of things.—Do not mistake the forced submission of some towns occupied by French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. Undeceive, therefore, your Emperor, and if it be true that he possesses a philantropic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain. Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother never can reign in this country, unless he reign over a desart, covered with the blood of Spaniards and of the troops employed on this most unjust enterprise. Notwithstanding the aversion with which I view the cause you support, I assure your Excellency that I entertain for you that high consideration which is due to your eminent personal qualities.

"JOAQUIN BLAKE,
"General in Chief of the Army of Galicia."

"To his Excellency Marshal Bessieres."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "DIARIO DE LA CORUNNA," OF THE 29TH JULY.

On the 27th instant, the following resolution was communicated to the General in Chief of the army, D. Joaquin Blake:—

"The Council of Government taking into consideration the distinguished merit and services of your Excellency, and in just remuneration of the heroism with which your Excellency has shed additional lustre upon them, by your answer to the letter addressed to you from the French General Bessiers, wherein you treated his offer with contempt and declared yourself the firm and constant defender of your country, and the rights of our lawful Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII.; have appointed your Excellency Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of Gallicia, and President of the Royal Audience. Your nomination in regular forms will be transmitted to you in course. it being resolved that your Excellency shall continue in the command of the army now confined to your care, until the conclusion of the war, and the premises are communicated to you, for your satisfaction.

"JULY 28, 1808."

WAR-OFFICE,—JULY 12.

33d Regiment. Thomas Forster Dawson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Longden, promoted.

47th ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Backhouse, to be Captain of a company, vice Murray, deceased.

69th ditto, ensign James Kennedy, from the 99th foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Eley.

73d ditto, Captain Andrew Geils, to be Major, by purchase, vice Pearson who retires. Lieut. John Ritchie, to be Captain of a company, vice Geils. Ensign John Ovens to be Lieut. vice Ritchie.

80th ditto, Lieut. William Trant, from the 84th foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice D'Arcy, promoted.

July 16.

9th Dragoons, Lieut. Arthur Gore to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Rathbone, who retires.

30th Foot, Ensign Robert Holt to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Feisier, promoted in the 50th foot. Thomas Kettlewell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Holt.

34th ditto, William Power, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Annesley, promoted. Quarter master serjeant Timothy Russell to be quarter master, vice Feirs, appointed to the 8th Royal veteran Battalion.

50th ditto. Ensign O'Connor Higgins, to be Lieut. without purchase. Benjamin Mason, gent. to be Ensign, vice Higgins.

80th ditto, Lieut. A. Cadenski, from the 51st foot, to be Lieut. vice Boyce, deceased.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Captain O. L. Spinluff, from the 5th dragoon guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Hanson, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Adam Neale, M. D. to be Physician to the forces.—Warner Wright, M. D. to be physician to the forces—Surgeon W. H. Lys, from the 51st foot, to be surgeon to the forces.

Ordnance Office, July 12.

Royal regiment of Artillery, Colonel Edward Fage, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Borthwick, deceased. Lieutenant Colonel John Harding to be Colonel, vice Fage. Major George B. Fisher to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice, Harding. brevet major Charles Godfrey to be Major vice Fisher. second Captain Thomas Masson, to be Captain, vice Godfrey. first lieutinent Charlles Maitland to be second Captain, vice Masson. second Lieut. W. L. Robe to be first Lieut. vice Maitland. Gentlemen cadets Wentworth Cavenagh, vice Robertson, promoted; Richard Kendall, vice Lock, promoted; Henry Robert Wright, vice Martin promoted; and James Richardson, vice Smith promoted, to be second Lieut.

July 23.

47th Foot, ensign John Hill, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Backhouse, promoted.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon Charles Forbes, from the royals, to be surgeon to the forces.

BARRACKS.—Samuel Lempriere, gent. to be a barrack-master in Great Britain, vice Watts, superseded. George Lempriere, gent. to be a deputy barrack master in Great Britain, vice John Goodman.

To be assistant barrack masters in Great Britain, Francis Anquetil, gent. vice William Ross, jun. superseded. John Goodman, gent. vice John Campbell, superseded.

August 2.

19th Regiment George Edward Quintin, gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted.

30th ditto Ensign Gorney, from the south mayo militia, to be Ensign.

47th ditto, W. Wingfield Yates, gent. to be Ensign, purchase, vice Cairnes, promoted.

BREVET.—Colonel the Hon. Robert Meade, to be major-General in the Island of Madeira only. Captain Richard Armstrong, of the 63d foot, to be Major in the army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Arthur Brooke Faulkner, M. D. to be Physician to the forces.

BARRACKS.—William Hamilton Tinnie, gent. to be Barrack-master in Great Britain, vice Bacon superseded.

August 6.

Coldstream Regiment of foot guards, second major Lieutenant general John Calcraft to be first major, vice Finch, appointed to the command of the 54th foot. Colonel K. Alexander Howard to be second major, vice Calcraft. Captain R. Downes Jackson to be Captain of a Company, vice Jackson. Lord —— Fitzgerald to be Ensign, vice Fortescue.

14th foot, Ensign Thomas Caulfield to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Van Baerle, who retires. John Carr, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Caulfield.

2d Ceylon Regiment, Ensign Charles Gregorie, from the coldstream foot guards, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Edwards, promoted to the 3d Ceylon Regiment.

GARRISONS.—General Sir William Meadows, K. B. to Governor of Hull, vice the Earl of Clanricarde, deceased.

General Francis Edward Gwyn to be Lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Sir William Meadows.

STAFF.—John Campbell, Esq. late lieutenant Colonel of the 60th foot, to be an inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps in Great Britain, with the rank Lieutenant Colonel while so employed, vice French appointed a Brigadier Gen.